

## CHAPTER - II

### GOVERNOR AND THE CABINET

(1) Governor-Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-Law, assumed charge as Governor of Madras on the 12th March 1952 and resigned his office on the 9th December 1956 as he was appointed as the Governor of Bombay.

Sri A.J. John, B.A., B.L., was appointed as the Governor of Madras, vice Shri Sri Prakasa and he assumed charge on the 10th December 1956.

(2) Formation of the First Ministry-After the first General Elections,the Governor called upon the leader of the Congress Legislature Party, C. Rajagopalachari, to form the cabinet.The Council of Ministers consisting of the following members was sworn in on the forenoon of 10th April 1952:-

(1) Sri C. Rajagopalachari (Chief Minister).

(2) Sri A.B. Shetty.

(3) Sri C. Subramaniam.

(4) Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.

(5) Sri N. Ranga Reddi.

(6) Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao.

(7) Sri V.C. Palaniswami Gounder.

(8) Dr. U. Krishna Rao

(9) Dr. R. Nagan Gowda.

(10) Sri N. Sankara Reddi

(11) Sri M.A. Manickavelu.

(12) Sri K.P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.

(13) Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.

(14) Sri S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao.

(15) Sri D. Sanjeevayya.

(3) Changes in the Ministry-

(i) Formation of the Andhra State.-As a result of the formation of the new State of Andhra and the transfer of certain areas to Mysore, Sri N.Ranga Reddi Dr.M.V. Krishna Rao, Sri N. Sankara Reddi, Sri S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao and Shri D.Sanjeevayya, Ministers from the Andhra districts and Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister from the Bellary

district. Resigned their offices with effect from the forenoon of 1st October 1953. In addition to those who continued in office after the formation of the Andhra State, the following were sworn in as Members of the Council of Ministers with effect from the afternoon of the 9th October 1953:-

- (1) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (2) Sri K. Rajaram.
- (3) Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellam.

The above Ministry continued in office till the forenoon of the 13th April 1954.

(ii) Consequent on the change of the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party a new Ministry consisting of the following members was sworn in under the leadership of Sri.K.Kamaraj:-

- (1) Sri K. Kamaraj (Chief Minister)
- (2) Sri A.B. Shetty.
- (3) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam
- (4) Sri C. Subramaniam.
- (5) Sri M.A.Manickavelu.
- (6) Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi
- (7) Sri B. Parameswaran.
- (8) Sri S.S. Ramaswami Padayachi.

(iii) Reorganization of States: - On the reorganization of States, Sri A.B. Shetty resigned his office with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1956.

(4) Leader of the House: - Sri C. Subramaniam was appointed as the Leader of the House in 1952 and continued to be so throughout the term of this Assembly.

(5) Allocation of Portfolios:- The allocation of Portfolios among the Ministers from time to time is given in Section II-[Table No.IV](#).

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **NEW ASSEMBLY CHAMBER**

Chamber of the Assembly: - The Madras Legislative Assembly was meeting till March 1952 in the Chamber at Fort St. George. This Chamber had seating accommodation for 260 members only. Under the new delimitation of constituencies when the Constitution of India came into effect, the Madras Legislative Assembly consisted of 375 members. The Chamber at Fort St. George did not also lend itself to further extension. The Government therefore decided to construct a temporary building for the Assembly in the Government Estate in Mount Road of a design, which, without sacrificing comforts and the minimum requirements of a House of the Legislature, would yet be moderate in cost. Accordingly, a new building was constructed in the Government Estate, Mount Road.

Galleries in the Assembly.-There are as many as seven galleries in the Madras Legislative Assembly Chamber, viz.-

- (1) Gallery for Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Council
- (2) Gallery for the Secretariat Officers
- (3) Press Gallery
- (4) Speaker's Gallery
- (5) Distinguished Visitors' Gallery
- (6) Ordinary Visitors' Gallery, and
- (7) Ladies Gallery

The first three galleries are intended exclusively for the persons specified. A Member may apply for a ticket of admission to any of the other four galleries in accordance with the regulations made by the Speaker for admission to the galleries of the Assembly. The accommodation available in each of the above galleries is given in Section II-[Table No.V](#). Children below ten years are not admitted to any of the galleries.

Demonstration by visitors.-Visitors should preserve silence in the galleries and should not indulge in clapping of hands or demonstrations of any other kind or disturb the proceedings of the House in any other manner. On the 25th January 1956, there was a demonstration in the Visitors' Gallery, whereupon the Speaker ordered that the galleries be cleared and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

Reinforcement sound system.-The reinforcement sound system installed in the hall consisted of 128 microphones, 248 loud-speakers with an 80 watts amplifier, 130 microphone relays and 50 loudspeaker group relays. But, after the formation of the State of Adhra and after the reorganisation of States, the system, inclusive of the wiring has been retained, and the microphones which were not in actual use have been removed.

Opening of the building.-This building was declared open by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, at a function held on the 2nd may 1952.

## CHAPTER - IV

### PRESIDING OFFICERS

Sri.J. Sivashanmugam Pillai was the Speaker of the Provisional Legislative Assembly after the Constitution came into effect in January 1950. He continued to hold the office of Speaker till the forenoon of the 21st April 1952 when the term of the Provisional Legislative Assembly came to a close under Article 382 (1) of the Constitution with the issue of the notification on that date summoning the next Assembly to meet for its first session. Sri P.T. Rajan who had been returned in the General Elections was appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the office of Speaker till a Speaker was elected under Article 178 of the Constitution. He took the prescribed oath before the Governor at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on the 21st April 1952. The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly was held at 11 of the clock on Saturday, the 3rd May 1952, under his presidentship.

**Election of Speaker:-** On the forenoon of 6th May 1952, the Assembly proceeded to elect its Speaker with the temporary Speaker in the Chair. Sri.J.Sivshanmugam Pillai and Sri.S.Swayamprakasam contested for the Speakership. Sri. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai secured 206 votes and Sri S.Swayamprakasam secured 162 votes and Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai was declared duly elected as Speaker. After the declaration of the result, Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai was conducted by Sri C. Subramaniam, Leader of the House, and Sri Nagi Reddi, Leader of the Communist Party, to the Chair and he occupied the Chair amidst cheers.

**Election of deputy speaker :-** In the afternoon of the 6th May 1952, the election of Deputy Speaker was held with Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, the Speaker, in the Chair, Sri.B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu, Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi, Sri K. Varadachari and Sri K.R. Viswanathan were nominated for the Deputy Speakership. Of these Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi and Sri K. Varadachari withdrew their candidature and a poll was held for the remaining two candidates. Sri B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu secured 198 votes and Sri K.R. Viswanathan 164 votes and the Speaker declared Sri B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu duly elected as Deputy Speaker. Congratulatory speeches on the election of Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were made on the 7th May 1952.

**Resignation of Speakership:-** On the 9th August 1955 Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai announced his intention to resign his Speakership and Membership of the Assembly with effect from the 16th August 1955. The next day the Leader of the House (Assembly) moved the following Resolution of Thanks:-

"That the thanks of this Assembly be given to Mr. Speaker for his distinguished and outstanding services in the Chair from 1946-55; that be assured that this Assembly greatly appreciates the zeal, ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his high office during a period of unusual labour, difficulty and anxiety consequent on the attainment of independence and ushering in of the new Constitution, and the judgment and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity; and that this Assembly desires to place on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude for the courtesy and attention which he has uniformly shown to its Members, which has earned him the respect and esteem of all sections of this Assembly."

Tributes were paid by Members from both sides of the House to the ability with which Sri. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai conducted the affairs of the House. The resolution was passed unanimously. The Chief Minister garlanded Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai and presented a silver casket, a replica of the Asoka Pillar, with a scroll containing the resolution and the signatures of the Members. The Speaker resigned his Speakership and the membership of the Assembly with effect from the 16th August 1955.

**Election of new Speaker:-** -In order to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, the Assembly with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair, proceeded to elect a Speaker on the 27th September 1955. Sri N. Gopala Menon, Sri A. Ratnam and Sri S. Swayamprakasam were nominated but Sri A. Ratnam withdrew his candidature and a poll was held. Sri N. Gopala Menon got 134 votes as against 64 votes secured by Sri S. Swayamprakasam. Sri N. Gopala Menon was declared duly elected as Speaker of the Assembly and was conducted to the Chair by the Leader of the House and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.

**Laying down of office by Sri N. Gopala Menon:-** -On the 23rd October 1956, Sri N. Gopala Menon made an announcement regarding the changes in the composition of the Assembly consequent on the reorganization of States and also announced that he had to lay down the office of the Speaker with effect from the 1st November 1956 as the constituency from which he was elected would stand transferred to the new State of Kerala on that date. On the 24th October 1956, the Leader of the House moved the following Resolution of Thanks:-

"That the thanks of this Assembly be given to Mr. Speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair from the 27th September 1955; that he be assured that this Assembly greatly appreciates the zeal, ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his high office and the judgment and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity; and that this Assembly desires to place on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude for the courtesy and attention which he has uniformly shown to its Members, which has earned him the respect and esteem of all sections of this Assembly."

The resolution was carried unanimously on the 25th October 1956. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition presented to the Speaker a silver casket, a replica of the Asoka Pillar with a scroll containing the resolution and the signatures of the Members.

**Performance of the duties of the Speaker in interim periods:-** After the resignation of Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai and up to the election of Sri N. Gopala Menon, i.e., from the 16th August 1955 to the 27th September 1955, the Deputy Speaker performed the duties of the Speaker. As the House did not elect a Speaker after Sri N. Gopala Menon laid down his office as Speaker consequent on the reorganisation of States, the Deputy Speaker continued to perform the duties of the Speaker from 1st November 1956, till the House was dissolved.

**Panel of Chairmen :-** Under rule 14 (1) of the Madras Assembly Rules, the Speaker at the commencement of every session, nominates from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker or, in his absence also, by the Chairman presiding. The names of the Members who served on the panel are given in Section II-Vide [Table No.VI](#).

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **LEGISLATURE DEPARTMENT**

A separate office for the Legislative Council as the Legislature was then called was first constituted in 1920. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considered necessary were appointed by order in writing by the Governor and held office during his pleasure.

In 1937, the Secretary was given the status of a Secretary to Government with powers to deal with matters connected with his Secretariat and matters relating to Travelling Allowances of Members, House Committee, Establishment, Amendments to Rules of Procedure of the Legislature, Budget and Budget Motions. This department, however, continued to be under the administrative control of another department of Government, viz., the Public (Elections) Department.

Article 187 (1) of the Constitution provides that the House or each House of the Legislature of a State shall have a separate Secretariat staff. In the case of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council, this does not prevent the creation of posts common to both Houses of such Legislature. On the 25<sup>th</sup> August 1950, orders of Government were issued dividing the Legislature Secretariat into Assembly Secretariat and Council Secretariat with a common staff for dealing with certain subjects. Both the Secretariats together constituted a single unit for purposes of appointments and promotions. Appointments and promotions to the non-gazetted cadres were ordered to be made by the Secretary to the State Legislature with a right of appeal to the Speaker in respect of the Assembly staff, the Chairman in respect of the Council staff and the Speaker and the Chairman acting together in respect of the common staff. But it was not given the independent status contemplated by the Constitution. The independence of the Secretariat was accordingly taken up with the Government and after discussions at conferences of the Speaker, the Chairman, the Leader of the House (Assembly) and the Leader of the House (Council), and after due consideration the Government decided that the Legislature Secretariat should be given the status of a department of the Government and orders were accordingly issued extending the privileges and concessions applicable to Ministers to the Speaker and the Chairman and making this department, a department of the Government called the "Legislature Department" with effect from the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1956, with all the privileges and powers of a department of the Government.

Inaugurating the Legislature Department, the Leader of the House added that in case of differences between the Speaker and the Chairman, the differences should be ironed out at a conference of the Speaker, the Chairman and the concerned Minister, so that the final decision would be, not that of the Minister, but of the Presiding Officers themselves.

### **MADRAS LEGISLATURE LIBRARY**

(i) General:- The Madras Legislature Library came into being in the year 1921. Prior to 1952, the Library was located in Fort St. George in the ground floor of the Secretariat Buildings and as the meetings of the Assembly after the General Elections were held in the new Chamber in the Government Estate, the Library was also shifted from Fort St. George to the Cellars under the Rajaji Hall after making necessary alterations for housing the Library.

A section of the Library is still located at Fort St. George for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council.

The Library is primarily intended for the use of the Members of the Madras Legislature. Research students belonging to the University are also permitted to use the Library. Books are consulted by and issued to officers of the other departments of the Secretariat also. The Library is open daily from 11.am to 5.p.m except on Sundays and public holidays.

The Library contains a good collection of books on History, Politics, Constitutions of various countries, Law, Economics, Geography, Psychology, Social Science, Labour and Industrial relations and Agriculture. Government publications such as Acts, Codes, Manuals, Administration Reports, publications of international organizations such as UNO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO are also received.

The proceedings of the Legislature, Acts, Reports etc., of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and other State Legislatures are obtained for the Library in exchange for the proceedings of the Madras Legislature, Madras Acts, etc.

The Library subscribes for dailies in English and other Indian languages and for various Magaziens, both Indian and foreign.

An annual grant of Rs.10,000 is provided in the Budget for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Library.

A new catalogue of books available in the Library up to March 1955 has been published and Accession Lists are brought out for every quarter.

At present the Library consists of 16,000 volumes of books besides the Government publications and proceedings of other Legislatures including those of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

(ii) The Journal of the House of Commons, from the year 1547 to 1953, was recently added to the Library and the succeeding issues of the Journal are also being obtained on payment.

A set of 40 books of interest to Legislators including 11 volumes of Rulings and Precedents of the United States House of Representatives and Senate were presented to the Madras Legislature Library on the 20<sup>th</sup> December 1956 by the United States Information Service.

A list of magazines and dailies received in the Library and details regarding the number of books purchased each year are given in Section II-[Tables VII and VII-A.](#)

(iii) Papers placed on the Table of the Library.\_ If any Bill or other matter is referred to the Members of the Assembly for opinion by the Parliament or the Government of India or by the State Government, the papers are placed on the Table of the Library and also notified in the notice board.

## ACCOUNTS

The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951, provides for the salaries and allowances of Ministers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Parliamentary Secretaries and Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker is paid a salary of 1,000 per mensem, a house rent allowance of Rs.250 per mensem and a conveyance allowance of Rs.250 per mensem. If the Speaker occupies a house provided by the State Government free of rent, the house rent allowance will not be paid to him. Since 15<sup>th</sup> August 1956, the Speaker is having the same status and privileges as those of the Ministers.

The Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is paid a salary of Rs.300 per mensem.

During the period from the summoning of this Assembly to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1957 the expenditure towards the pay and allowances paid to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker came to Rs.62,664. The expenditure towards travelling allowance for their journeys inside and outside the State was Rs.28,121.

A member of the Assembly is entitled to receive a salary of Rs.150 per mensem and traveling allowance and daily allowance as prescribed in the rules.

During this period the expenditure towards the salary of members came to about Rs.18,66,258 and the traveling allowance to about Rs.16,35,205. The pay and allowances to the officers and staff of the Legislature (Assembly) Department came to Rs.8,16,331 in all, and other expenses towards telephones, electric current and other contingencies to about Rs. 1,65,100. A sum of Rs.50,000 was allotted towards the purchase of books to the Legislature, out of which Rs.39,071 was spent during the period. A provision of Rs.15,000 was made under "House Committee" out of which Rs.11,260 in all was spent.

Yearwise information in respect of all the above items is given in Section II-  
[Table No.VIII.](#)